

Particular Notice.

Once more, and for the last time, we hope, we call upon those who desire to pay their dues in good, to bring it at once. In all probability, the price is higher now, than it will be during the winter, which is for their benefit. On all such accounts unsettled on the 15th of November, cash will be demanded, and at that time we shall make our contracts for a full supply. There can be no good reason for delay at this season.

—We are indebted to our old friend ELIJAH JAMES, Esq. for a present of fine apples—decidedly the best we have seen this season. Mr. J. knows how to raise good fruit; and it would be much to the advantage of our farmers generally, if they followed his example, and paid more attention to the cultivation of good kinds.

OUR MARKET.—Does any person live under the canopy of heaven, who can tell of any good resulting from our city ordinance, prohibiting sales in the market till "the bell is rung"? Prohibiting! Sales are not prohibited; but taking away what you purchase, is. It is useless to iterate the thousand and one ways the foolish, if not wicked, ordinance is evaded, as every purchaser has a method of his own. And our wise city fathers, who permit such a law, are not entirely guiltless. If one had time to circulate a petition, to repeal the ordinance, ninety-nine hundredths of our people would sign it, especially mechanics and laboring men, to say nothing of women, who, being obliged to attend market, are distressed by the hour, and half the time crowded away by some ill-mannered person, till all is gone. The mechanic who desires to go to his work in season, must put off with such a breakfast as he can get, and leave some member of his family to run the risk of getting a dinner for him. If he goes himself, part of his day's work is lost. Numerous other evils might be noticed; but we hope, if the Council do not abolish the ordinance, such a petition will be handed in, as will let them feel they understand what is the popular opinion on this subject.

Think of it.

If instead of the blundering whig system of internal improvements, the energies and means of the people of this State had been directed to the finishing of one such work as the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, it alone would have furnished an income sufficient to have completed at this day nearly, if not quite, every work then projected, and the State would have had an income sufficient to have speedily and promptly paid off its debt, provided any had been incurred.

We believe no whig paper is hardy enough to deny that the State is now in a more prosperous condition than she has been in for years. She is no longer stigmatized as a repudiator. Her important works are benefiting the people generally; and so easy do they feel, that new works, to be undertaken by themselves, are springing up, and being urged to completion, in every section. And we see or hear of nothing, in a word, but evidences of general prosperity.

Will the people now look back some five or six years, and call to mind the dire prognostications of the whig press and whig orators, who then resolved to elect a Democratic State administration! O how feelingly did they urge the voters to "save the character and credit of the State" by electing whigs! O what ruin and distress they prophesied, should James Whitcomb be called to fill the gubernatorial chair! What wails the Chapmans were for darning to tell the truth, and skinning the coons!—And O! how every thing would go to wreck and ruin,—and how the poor State would be lost and stranded,—how your taxes would be increased and your farms sold from under you,—your barns gutted, and blown to the four winds of heaven,—your school fund robbed, and your children sent forth on the world as ignorant hewers of wood and drawers of water,—and the untold numberless plagues that would follow,—should Democracy obtain the rule!

Was it not so, Indians! Do not these same false prophets still echo similar lamentations! And is it not so! Answer for yourselves. And as time has proved their predictions unfounded in our State Government, the same purifier doubly contradicts them in our nation. If general prosperity ever prevailed throughout our country, it does now. The only excitement, is the struggling of the Federal whigs for power, and the bitter opposition to their government of those in whose veins yet runs the tory blood of the revolution. It is but a gust. The good sense of the American people is too sound to be doubted for a moment. The "sober second thought"—always right and ever efficient,—is equal to any crisis.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.—The citizens of Floyd, Washington, and other counties, interested directly in this road, seem at last to have taken hold of the matter in earnest. If they would be successful, however, and desire early to enjoy the immense advantages to be derived from its completion, they should take hold at once, and with a hearty good will and determination to have it completed in the shortest possible space of time. In this way it will cost much less, and they will sooner be re-imburshed and receive the benefits. A word to the wise is said to be sufficient.

A FACT.—Since the opening of the railroad, our people generally rise an hour or two earlier in the morning. This adds to the commonwealth, health, and prosperity of the place. The time this saved will pay for two or more newspapers, besides giving to those who take them plenty of time to read and profit by them.

Our city presents a striking appearance for the better, since the completion of the railroad. It is now dodging along, such piles of goods are constantly arriving; and our farmers appear also to feel the spirit of progress. The streets are lined with wagons.

We would suggest to our farmers who have produce to dispose of, to take advantage of the market whenever they can get a good price. It is not always safe to wait for a better, as with our present facilities, prices will suddenly change. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

PRENTICE OUTDO.—The Journal of yesterday says that a "National debt of more than Five Hundred Millions of Dollars has been created," and "Ten Thousand Lives have been sacrificed;" of course since this war began. If any whig editor can beat that lie, he never should wait for hats. Does the Journal man suppose his readers fools? Or is it the vain imaginings of a distempered mind! Verily, we would not walk the streets after such an assertion, especially among christian men.

The abolitionists have starved out Mr. DePuy, their editor in this city. As they failed to pay him for his services, we wish they would pay for the paper he borrowed to print for them. Are they not honest enough for that!

The villain who robbed the house of Mr. Combs, near Salem, and stabbed his sister, noticed on our last, has been arrested in Warren county, Kentucky.

The Salem News Editor's disease must be catching. Our neighbors of the Journal have it, and don't even give credit to the source. Talk to them, Marcus, for festering your wile—idea!

# The Indianapolis State Sentinel

Published every Thursday.

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 14, 1847.

[Volume XXXIII, Number 16.]

The Old Issues Revived.

The Tri-weekly Journal of the 20th of Sept., says, "The whigs of the Union have nothing to fear about the Tariff. That measure must be recurred to by the government to cover the debts contracted by this war, to the full protective policy." Does not the Journal editor know, from published official reports, that the Democratic Tariff, which went into operation only last December, has yielded more revenue for each month, than did the Whig Tariff for the corresponding months of any previous year? If he does not, we recommend him to read the leading papers of his own party, which have published those reports. Does the editor need to be told that it is not the highest duty on imported goods that yields the most revenue at the end of the year? Duties may be so high as to discourage importations, and even, to prohibit them, in which case, by entirely drying up the revenue, would render a resort to direct taxes necessary. Is this what the editor wants? The Democrats, by reducing the Tariff tax, have encouraged imports, increased exports, and augmented the revenue, where-with "to cover the debts contracted by this war."

We repeat,—the official statements show, that the present low tariff has already produced more revenue, month for month, than did the former high tariff. Suppose a line of stages should charge passengers ten dollars for 100 miles; and an opposition line, on the same route, should charge only five dollars for the same distance, which line would make the most at the end of the year? The Journal man, who from his sympathies would be a member of the ten dollar line, would find at the end of the year that his high tariff had not produced as much as his neighbor's five dollar tariff. But as he speaks of a low tariff as an object of "fear" to the whigs, and says that "the full protective policy" must be resorted to, it is clear that he again puts forth that issue, and runs up his flag accordingly. And we now say again to those Democrats who have supposed that the prosperity will do away with opposition to it, that just as sure as the whigs again get into power, they will adopt the high tariff system, which has robbed its millions to benefit a few overgrown capitalists.

Again: The Journal says, "in reference to a U. S. Bank, its warmest and most devoted friends have long since determined to cease pressing the subject or making it an issue before the people, until a full sense of its need shall compel them to resort to it," &c. &c. Has the Journal man read his own party papers? If he has, he must have seen that exchanges are now lower, less fluctuating, and more equal, than they were during the sway of the U. S. Bank. And a principle argument for such an institution was to lower and equalize the exchanges.

Both parties have arrayed themselves against the "pet bank system." Then there remains but two other modes of keeping the National Treasury—the people's money—to put it into a U. S. Bank to be banked on the benefit of private stockholders, who would have already more than their share of the wealth of this world, or to put it into a treasury, independent of banks, and kept by sworn officers, for secure security for the discharge of their duty, as in the case of our State Treasuries. But the Journal at once decides against the independent system, or as the editor calls it, the Sub-Treasury; for he says in the same article that "it [the sub-treasury] has been established in open defiance of the expressed opposition of the sovereign people, and has not the confidence of any party," &c. &c. Well, if that is true, the question is decided in favor of another U. S. Bank; and as the editor says it is true—(a-hem!) it is clear that he goes for another monster of iniquity, to be governed by a few select directors, who, in lending and collecting, can favor or oppress whom they please, and by expanding and contracting the currency, make nearly the entire property of the country change hands every five or ten years at farthest.

To sum up, it is manifest from the foregoing, that the Journal man is for a High Tariff, and a National Bank. And after the country would be ruined by their conjoint operation, he would doubtless again be in favor of a glorious Bankrupt Law; to sponge out the difficulty.

We say not only to the Democracy; but to all friends of their country, aye; even to those of their own interests—BEWARE!

—The cars went through on the Railroad from Madison to Indianapolis, Indiana, on Friday last,—and we suppose, from the preparations made during the week, that the citizens of the latter place had a brilliant time in celebrating the event. We hope that CHAPMAN did not get blown up by the artillery, which we observe he was to command on the occasion, or "go off" with any of the fire works that he procured in our city last week. We shall expect him to "crow" over the glorification.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

Well, neighbor, for such you are now we neither got "blowed up," nor "went off," as in either case it might have been "a great public calamity." "Old Betsy" and "Williams'" fire works, however, did "some" on the occasion, although every body neither saw nor heard; e.g. the editor of the Columbus Gazette. Give us a call, neighbor editors of the Queen city; our word for it, you will find a genuine hoosier reputation—one not to be sneezed at, if we are in the woods.

STOPPED.—The Telegraphic wires, we learn, are stopped between Monticello and Lafayette. This is the line which was to pass this city. No reason is given. It may be that the suit about to be brought against the proprietors for an infringement of Morse's rights, is the cause. The Logansport Pharos, "suspects it is a 'feeler,' to induce the citizens of Lafayette to plank down the dust." On the whole, we think all persons had better be cautious in subscribing for stock until the question of right is first settled, as they have a good guaranty for indemnity.

MATHEMATICS.—Some weeks since we published the card of PETER M. DESHONG, the mathematician. We have since received his rules, and have devoted perhaps one hour to them. We believe, so far as we have learned, that he can do all he says. Indeed, with what little practice we have had, we begin to like it, and in addition, we intend to use his method entirely, if not in every case, beginning at the left to set down the sum. At least, it is no harm to learn it, whether practised or not. His rules, on one sheet, can be had by remitting him ten dollars.

RUN.—An escaped convict, handcuffed, lately escaped, could not pass a grocery in St. Louis without a taste of "O-be-joyful." He had covered his hands with a handkerchief; but the seller discovered the "ruffles," and it is not stated whether he was detained or not. The bar-keeper probably thought he would soon detain himself. Run vs. Liberty.

COME AT LAST.—Rain and cool weather. Fires comfortable. Health fair. Business, all alive. Mortality among porkers daily looked for.

—A new Catholic Church in Richmond is to be dedicated on the 17th inst.

THE "RAILROAD CELEBRATION."—On Friday morning last, we took passage in the cars, in company with a large number of ladies and gentlemen of this town and elsewhere, to attend the "celebration" of the first arrival of the cars at Indianapolis. There were two long trains of cars compactly filled with passengers, all of whom anticipated that a "grand jubilation" would be gotten up by the very enthusiastic and spirited citizens of that place, and with this bright picture viewed through hope's flattering spectacles, the few short hours of our journey were happily and merrily whiled away. (1)

At Franklin a first rate lunch was provided for our party, who were well prepared for it, with sharp appetites and ready hands, after partaking of which, the cars were soon whirled to the Capital. (2) When we arrived, some three or four hundred persons were gazing about, but nothing could be seen in the shape of a celebration, if we except two shots, or rather rounds—fired by some overjoyed being, who could not otherwise give vent to his feelings—from an innocent, inoffensive double-barreled pistol! (3) On dis-incarinating ourselves, a portion of our force discovered the "reception"—a couple of baskets of cheese and crackers and a bucket of water. (4) Concluding it best to "look on" for quarters some place or other, not to depend much on the "hospitalities" of our friends, we impatiently and individually "made tracks"—hailed an accompanying omnibus, peculiar to Indianapolis, (adapted, except on "momentous occasions," to hauling wood.) (5) Without seats, propelled by two skittish two year olds, which conveyed us and some half dozen others to Browning's in a short space of time, for a quarter each. Being imbued with a knock of discovering things, and impelled to do so in the present instance, as much from motives of curiosity as otherwise, we kept our eyes in active search for the "celebration," but without success—it was defunct. (6) Our next care was to secure a room, which, at first, we were of the opinion would be almost as difficult as our attempt at discerning, and likely to be attended with the same results, but by divers round-about approaches to his gruffness, the proprietor of the Washington Hall tavern, as we at last were told that we could have a bed when night came! (7)

By this time the cry for quarters became general, but the hotel keepers, it seems, were disposed to treat their company with much indifference, caring very little whether our company were accommodated or not. Many a young blood, who came to the city with the intention of doing some good, and of making a name for himself, was thus disappointed. The Circus which was exhibited there when we arrived, had drawn very fair custom for them, and knowing well that our stay would be short, they cared not a snap about paying any attention to us whatever. With very few exceptions the people of the central city had their looks strung up on the inside. (8) It is hardly necessary to say that our company of visitors were exceedingly surprised. The "laudable public spirit" of which the citizens of Indianapolis prate so much, as their characteristic, seems to have waited no little on this occasion, and as far as we were able to find out from personal observation and inquiry, nothing worthy of being mentioned transpired, either in honor of the arrival of the cars, or in respect to the respectable number of persons who "came for to see the celebration." Closed doors, and "don't care" was the principal order of the day. The whole affair so far as conducted by the Indianapolisians, has been rather creditable to their good name than otherwise, and if we except the illumination and rocket shooting at night, we may safely say the "celebration" was a bore. (9)

The railroad company, it is but justice to say, conducted everything pertaining to the comfort of the large crowd of passengers, while on the cars, in a manner highly creditable to them, and well deserving the thanks of all. Conductors Wilson and McKeehan were particularly active in rendering the situation of the ladies pleasant and agreeable. (10) N. B. Since the above has been in type we have received the State Sentinel and Journal. They speak of the celebration as a glorious one. For the first time we are apprized of the fact that Gov. Whitcomb did speak, and that Chapman's cannon did "went off!" Better late than not at all. (11)

The foregoing we copy from the Columbus (Ind.) Gazette, edited by a very worthy, young, unfledged whig, who don't often "get so." The thousands present would probably understand the "state of his health," from the article itself. But as it might find its way into some different circle, as an envelop for cheese or other wares, we deem it proper to subjoin a few notes. (1) This paragraph shows that the editor knew what he was writing. (2) This "Launch" may account for what follows. (3) The "Launch" seems to have operated powerfully. No doubt the "snapping of the head" often reminds one of "pistols!" (4) Who that ever carried "a brick in his hat," don't know what "hot coppers" means! "Water or pickles, else I die," we once heard one exclaim, who saw the "man with the poker" after him. (5) They are kept for the especial accommodation of customers "shot in the war." (6) So the chap said when circumambulating the State House square, both hands holding the railing. "I have got the fasteners!" but cuss me, if I can find the door!" (7) Well, well! that tells the tale! What could a gentleman want of a bed in the broad day!!! (8) The Circus Company had very large bills posted up in the public houses. (9) We can only say that there is no licensed retail liquor establishment in our city. (10) The rockets were burned just before 10 o'clock, P. M. (11) "I would not lie always."

(10) This was written, probably, after the editor's return, and is true to the letter. (11) Certainly, neighbor. And we can vouch for the latter, most assuredly.

Since you are finally "apprized" that there was something you neither saw nor heard, let us remind you—

"That while the lamp holds out to burn, The violet sinner may return."

WHEAT.—We are authorized to state that 70 cents per bushel will be paid for good wheat delivered immediately.

Sell, boys. These prices may not last always. And one reason for the present great increase in price, aside from that which the railroad will always give, is, we know, an extraordinary demand and many purchasers. Sell, then, farmers, for cash; and if any body burns their fingers, let it be those whose opportunities to save themselves are better. See also, that you take the papers, whereby you may, by constant examination of them, be prepared to take every advantage of the change in the markets—in the supply and demand.

CASH FOR WHEAT is freely given by many of our merchants, at prices ranging from 60 to 65 cents. Other produce is going up, and goods down. So much for the railroad. Now is the time to pay, and patronize the printer. He will keep you informed of every change.

FISH.—Why don't somebody make arrangements to keep a supply of fresh fish from the river! It would pay well, we think.

MUTTON.—The Providence train of cars, on going to Boston lately, ran into a flock of sheep, and made mutton of twenty-eight of them.

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To the Public.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5, 1847. On my return to this city this morning, a friend placed in my hand the Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday morning, in which is an answer to the following questions, viz: 1. Has Charles B. Morse a patent for any system of telegraphing, or has he applied for one? 2. Has Mr. Pease a patent for any system of telegraphing, or has he applied for one? 3. Did not Mr. R. E. House set up claims which were decided, both by the examining clerk and yourself, to be incompatible with claims already patented to Samuel F. B. Morse? What were the claims so rejected? Is there not an appeal from your decision to the circuit court? Did Mr. House take an appeal, or did he acquiesce in your decision? What was left of Mr. House's system, after the rejection of these conflicting claims?

Designing your reply for the information of the public, I desire only so much detail as may be necessary to make the truth plain to the common understanding.

With high consideration, your obedient servant, AMOS KENDALL, Agent. Hon. EDMUND BURKE, Commissioner of Patents. Official Reply. CINCINNATI, Sept. 13, 1847. Sir.—In reply to the several inquiries contained in your letter of the 11th inst., I have the honor to state, first, that an application for letters patent for improvements in telegraphing has been made to this office by Mr. Pease or Charles B. Morse; secondly, that the patent of Samuel F. B. Morse for letters patent for a printing telegraph, filed in this office September 27, 1845, contained ten claims to various improvements, eight of which were admitted, and two rejected on the ground of novelty; and the patent of Samuel F. B. Morse, House being dissatisfied with the examiner's report upon his claims, requested me to make a personal and careful examination before a final decision. After full and careful consideration, with the aid of the testimony of his ninth and tenth claims, which were the claims of Mr. Morse, and that if he could prove priority of invention, the claims would be allowed; that an interference could be declared with Mr. Morse's patent, and the parties summoned to produce evidence of the dates of their inventions; that there was also a remedy provided by law in this case, by appeal to the chief justice of the district court of the United States for this district, and by bill in equity. Mr. House withdrew the two objectionable claims without appeal from the decision of the office, and a patent was accordingly granted upon the eight claims, or their substance. The ninth and tenth claims were not admitted.

"Ninth. I claim the application and use of the coils of wire with the moveable magnets represented in part 2, fig. 3, of sheet 1, and part 2, fig. 1, of sheet 111 of the annexed drawings, for the purpose of breaking and closing the circuit, and of sending and receiving telegraphic messages by means of a current of electricity or galvanism passing through or along said wires, as herein described. Also the combination of said magnets and coils, and the other matters and things therein contained, for the purpose of sending and receiving telegraphic messages by means of a current of electricity or galvanism passing through or along said wires, as herein described."

The above are the claims, as appear on record, as answered to your several inquiries.

A copy of Mr. House's patent, with the eight claims allowed, will be furnished if desired.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant, EDMUND BURKE, Agent.

AMOS KENDALL, Washington, D. C.

More Ruin!

In the very face, and in spite of the columnated tariff of 1840—a tariff which enlarges the market for agriculture, spreads wider the wings of commerce, increases the freight of the ocean, and the volume of the treasury—the manufacturers and the mechanical arts of our country are attaining the highest degree of prosperity. It is, besides, not so much a fiction, but a solid ground on which they rest; and in truth, the greatest danger to which they are exposed is from that very prosperity itself, lest it should run into excess of employment and of competition. In most of the manufactures which are necessary to the comfort of our people, we do not dread competition abroad, but at some future time from among ourselves. We are too numerous, too enterprising, too blessed with too abundant lands, and with too many good things, to dread the jostlings of other nations. We can cope with all the world in almost everything, and in everything.

These signal proofs of our success and prosperity are scattered everywhere. And, notwithstanding the ominous cries and predictions of ruin with which the whig presses attempt to strike a panic into the country, and to arrest the march of the principle of free trade, these very whig presses are compelled to pay homage to the prosperity of their country. When they touch the subject of the manufacturers and the mechanical arts in their vicinity, they have to throw away the sombre colors of the casel, and employ the brightest hues.

The Philadelphia North American is the most resubid and liberal of its class, and yet no one can peruse its number of Tuesday last without being struck with the contrast which prevails between its imaginary ruin and the positive signs of prosperity which it portrays. We make a few extracts, and then dismiss the humbug prophet to his gloomy vaticinations.

—Union. PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURES, MECHANICS, AND THE ARTS. The rapid increase of the productive arts in this country, as shown by the multiplication of manufacturing establishments, the improvements in process, and the constantly augmenting variety and excellence of the articles produced, affords a prospect both gratifying to the present and encouraging for the future. It shows that we have the enterprise to project; the capital to undertake; the power, both physical and intellectual, to conduct; and the ingenuity to invent, improve, and perfect operations in the manufacture, mechanics, and the arts, for the production of which we were but a few years since wholly dependent upon foreign nations.

The periodical exhibitions of American manufactures, which are held in several of our principal cities, have a powerful tendency to stimulate and encourage the general spirit of improvement, by affording such excellent opportunities of submitting to general inspection extensive collections of whatever is excellent in fabric or novel in design; whatever is distinguished for superiority of workmanship or ingenuity of construction; whatever is new in invention, or improved in relation to the intended purpose. But few, comparatively of the great number of our citizens are aware of the rapid strides recently made in the manufacturing facilities of Philadelphia; or can form any adequate estimate of the extent, variety and value of the articles produced by our enterprising and industrious artisans. Authentic information on this subject is much to be desired, and we are happy to learn that the Statistical Society is now engaged in an attempt to obtain full and reliable accounts of the various manufacturing operations carried on within the city and its vicinity. Circulars, in a tabular form, have been prepared, to be addressed to the manufacturers, requesting returns of the number of persons employed; the kind, quantity, and value of goods produced; the number of machines in operation; the quantity of coal consumed; and various other matters illustrative of our manufacturing statistics. Most of those engaged in the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods, as well as in some other branches of domestic industry, have been already furnished with these circulars; and, from a number of them, returns have been promptly received. The following is an abstract from the report of a single establishment in the county for dyeing and printing cotton and woollen goods: Hands employed, males, 200; females, 20. Goods produced annually—printed calicoes, 150,000 pieces; yarns and warps dyed, 600,000 pounds; pieces dyed, 20,000; assorted goods, finished from the loom, 20,000 pieces; value of calicoes produced, \$450,000; of yarns and warps, \$120,000; of dye pieces, \$45,000; of assorted goods, finished only, \$40,000. This establishment uses two steam engines of 80-horse power each, consumes ten tons of coal per day, and pays for labor \$50,000 per annum.

And this is but one of the many manufacturing works established in and near Philadelphia; from all of which, if returns of this kind could be obtained, the result would show an aggregate amount of productive industry and skill, surprising even to those who have, in some degree, made themselves acquainted with the general increase of manufactures in our immediate vicinity.

CURIOUS FUNERAL DIRECTIONS.—An old gentleman, of four score and two, Mr. Seaside Preble, died last week in Belpash, Genesee county, N. Y., and was buried on Sunday at Batavia, according to the written instructions given by him to his son, as follows:

"Dress this body in old fashioned apparel with a white cloth tied about his head and a sheet upon its body, and a coffin made of bass-wood, or white pine boards, painted white, if painted at all. And my farther request and charge is, that none of my children or relatives wear any mourning for my dead or departed body, but rather rejoice and praise God with all their souls, mind and strength, that I have gone to be with God and Christ, which is far better, but strive to prepare to meet me so far as I have strove, to follow my dear Redeemer, by his word and spirit, and what I have wrote I trust is by his direction."

Very respectfully, your obt. serv't, A. KENDALL, F. O. J. SMITH.

Mr. Kendall's correspondence with Commissioner of Patents. WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1847.

Sir.—Assessments of the following tenor have been made in various parts of the United States for the purpose of raising money under pretence of building lines of Telegraph, viz: 1. That Charles B. Morse has obtained a patent for a system of telegraphing different from that of Samuel F. B. Morse, and not incompatible therewith. 2. That a Mr. Pease has a patent for another system different from Morse's, and not incompatible therewith. 3. That Mr. R. E. House of New York, has a patent for a system of telegraphing not incompatible with that patented to Samuel F. B. Morse.

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As well to get a stop to impostors as to protect the property of Samuel F. B. Morse and his assigns, I ask of you the favor to answer the following questions, viz: 1. Has Charles B. Morse a patent for any system of telegraphing, or has he applied for one? 2. Has Mr. Pease a patent for any system of telegraphing, or has he applied for one? 3. Did not Mr. R. E. House set up claims which were decided, both by the examining clerk and yourself, to be incompatible with claims already patented to Samuel F. B. Morse? What were the claims so rejected? Is there not an appeal from your decision to the circuit court? Did Mr. House take an appeal, or did he acquiesce in your decision? What was left of Mr. House's system, after the rejection of these conflicting claims?

Designing your reply for the information of the public, I desire only so much detail as may be necessary to make the truth plain to the common understanding.

With high consideration, your obedient servant, AMOS KENDALL, Agent. Hon. EDMUND BURKE, Commissioner of Patents. Official Reply. CINCINNATI, Sept. 13, 1847.

Sir.—In reply to the several inquiries contained in your letter of the 11th inst., I have the honor to state, first, that an application for letters patent for improvements in telegraphing has been made to this office by Mr. Pease or Charles B. Morse; secondly, that the patent of Samuel F. B. Morse for letters patent for a printing telegraph, filed in this office September 27, 1845, contained ten claims to various improvements, eight of which were admitted, and two rejected on the ground of novelty; and the patent of Samuel F. B. Morse, House being dissatisfied with the examiner's report upon his claims, requested me to make a personal and careful examination before a final decision. After full and careful consideration, with the aid of the testimony of his ninth and tenth claims, which were the claims of Mr. Morse, and that if he could prove priority of invention, the claims would be allowed; that an interference could be declared with Mr. Morse's patent, and the parties summoned to produce evidence of the dates of their inventions; that there was also a remedy provided by law in this case, by appeal to the chief justice of the district court of the United States for this district, and by bill in equity. Mr. House withdrew the two objectionable claims without appeal from the decision of the office, and a patent was accordingly granted upon the eight claims, or their substance. The ninth and tenth claims were not admitted.

"Ninth. I claim the application and use of the coils of wire with the moveable magnets represented in part 2, fig. 3, of sheet 1, and part 2, fig. 1, of sheet 111 of the annexed drawings, for the purpose of breaking and closing the circuit, and of sending and receiving telegraphic messages by means of a current of electricity or galvanism passing through or along said wires, as herein described. Also the combination of said magnets and coils, and the other matters and things therein contained, for the purpose of sending and receiving telegraphic messages by means of a current of electricity or galvanism passing through or along said wires, as herein described."

The above are the claims, as appear on record, as answered to your several inquiries.

A copy of Mr. House's patent, with the eight claims allowed, will be furnished if desired.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant, EDMUND BURKE, Agent.

AMOS KENDALL, Washington, D. C.

More Ruin!

In the very face, and in spite of the columnated tariff of 1840—a tariff which enlarges the market for agriculture, spreads wider the wings of commerce, increases the freight of the ocean, and the volume of the treasury—the manufacturers and the mechanical arts of our country are attaining the highest degree of prosperity. It is, besides, not so much a fiction, but a solid ground on which they rest; and in truth, the greatest danger to which they are exposed is from that very prosperity itself, lest it should run into excess of employment and of competition. In most of the manufactures which are necessary to the comfort of our people, we do not dread competition abroad, but at some future time from among ourselves. We are too numerous, too enterprising, too blessed with too abundant lands, and with too many good things, to dread the jostlings of other nations. We can cope with all the world in almost everything, and in everything.

These signal proofs of our success and prosperity are scattered everywhere. And, notwithstanding the ominous cries and predictions of ruin with which the whig presses attempt to strike a panic into the country, and to arrest the march of the principle of free trade, these very whig presses are compelled to pay homage to the prosperity of their country. When they touch the subject of the manufacturers and the mechanical arts in their vicinity, they have to throw away the sombre colors of the casel, and employ the brightest hues.

The Philadelphia North American is the most resubid and liberal of its class, and yet no one can peruse its number of Tuesday last without being struck with the contrast which prevails between its imaginary ruin and the positive signs of prosperity which it portrays. We make a few extracts, and then dismiss the humbug prophet to his gloomy vaticinations.

—Union. PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURES, MECHANICS, AND THE ARTS. The rapid increase of the productive arts in this country, as shown by the multiplication of manufacturing establishments, the improvements in process, and the constantly augmenting variety and excellence of the articles produced, affords a prospect both gratifying to the present and encouraging for the future. It shows that we have the enterprise to project; the capital to undertake; the power, both physical and intellectual, to conduct; and the ingenuity to